HAVERLY'S 14TH STEET THEATRE-8-" Around the World in Eighly Days." Madison Square Garden-2 and 8-Barnum's Circus. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-" A Russian Honey-

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition of paintings. NIBLO'S GARDEN-S-John McCuilouga. EAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-S-Willie Edouin. STAR THEATRE-S-"The Shaughranu." THALIA THEATRE-8-" The Prince Consort." THEATRE COMIQUE-2 and 8-" The Muddy Day." UNION SQUARE THEATRF-8-" Brigaton WALLACK'S THEATRS-7:45-"The Silver King."

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## Business Nonces.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK

GONDENSED MI

BUSBAND'S

CALCINED MAGNESIA.
Four FIRST PREMIUM MEDIALS Awarded.
The agreeable to the faste and smaller dose
than other Magnesia.
In Government Stamped Bottles, at Druggists'
and Country Stores, and by
T. J. HUBBAND, JR. Philadelphia.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE,

Tables, Bookcases, &c.,
manufactured by
T. G. Sellew,
111 Fulton-st. New York,
CELEBRATED WOOTON DESKS,
CULLE'S PATENT ROLL DESK.
DANNER'S PATENT REVOLVING BOOKCASE. SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE. WILLIE EDOUIN SPARKS Crowded nightly. See Amusem ent column.

The MODEMANN PEERLESS ARTIFICIAL TEETH The MODEMANN FERRIESS ARTHRICAL Laboratory of the mouth and quaranteed to stand the same Exceedingly fine full sets, perfectly adapted to the anatomy of the mouth, and quaranteed to stand the test of time, 54, 57 and \$10. Faluless extracting with pure, fresh infrom cride, or leaghing ras, direct from the oplinder, huproved method, half the usual price and no charge if artificial tests are to be inserted. In this department a lady in attendance. Teeth repaired in 50 minutes. Sets made in three hours for quired. No. 592 and 504 5d aws. Southwest corner \$4:14-4. Spacious and private entrance: first door below \$4:00. DR. MODEMANN.

Tourists should go to Brazil and enjoy a tropical climate in its coolest season.
U. S. & BRAZIL MARL S.S. Co., New-York: WALL PAPER.

AN ESTIMATE FOR PAPERING A HOUSE, \$150. AN ESTIMATE FOR PAPERING A HOUSE. \$150.

We agree to Paper side waits of Front and Back Parlors, two Large Rooms on second floor, two Large Rooms on third floor and Hall from top to bottom, with Fine Embossed Machine Gold Prieze mon all except third floor, where first quality below Gold will be used—all to be done in a thorough workmanlike manner by the best paper hangers—for One Hundred and Pitty Dollars.

Being manufacturers of Wall Paper, we are enabled to give you such a furne. If you intend to sell your house, Paper it, as it will bring from two to three thousand dollars more after having been papered.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON-No. 1,322 F-st. LONDON-No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand, PARIS-No. 9 Rue Scribe.

## New-York Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 20. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Norman, one of the dynamite con spirators, whose real name is Lynch, has turned informer and testified in London yesterday regarding New-York societies and the men who sent him to London. - An attempt was made to blow up The London Times building. \_\_\_\_ The Dublin murder trial was continued. \_\_\_\_ Eighteen prominent Nihilists who have been on trial in St. Peters burg were sentenced, six of them being condemued to death. = A statue of Lord Beaconsheld was

Unveiled in London.

DOMESTIC.—The Tallapoosa, with the President on board, arrived at Savannab, Ga., yesterday.

Revolutionary antiversaries were observed at Newburg, N. Y., and Lexington and Concord, Mass. == The statue of Professor Henry was unveiled in Washington. === The Assembly passed an amended Excise bill. === D. H. Lyman, United States Marshal, was killed by outlaws in Indian Territory. === The deadlock in the Illinois House of Representative a continues.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The revelations in London

vesterday in regard to the dynamite conspiracy caused much talk among Irishmen in this city the majority of them expressed no surprise at the existence of such a plot, but denied all knowledge of it. === At a reception given by Dr. Hall, the prospects and needs of the University of the City of New-York were discussed. ==== Argument was had in the Supreme Court in regard to the bill of costs of the Harlem River Improvement Commission. - Additional evidence in the Ramsden abandonment case was taken. = Trouble has arisen in a Paterson public school because a colored girl was appointed a teacher. === The Academy of Medicine took action in favor of the old code, - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4124) grains) 83.46 cents. \_\_\_ Stocks generally were dull; they were active in spots, and generally were lower, and closed weak at some recoveries from the lowest

on the cost of the elevated roads, agree that it would be unjust to reduce the fare to five cents. Commissioner O'Donnell recommends an extension of the commission hours. That is a suggestion worthy of consideration.

The city authorities might well take a lesson from Washington. A count of the money and bonds in the United States Treasury, amounting to nearly half a billion dollars, shows an excess of three cents in favor of the Treasurer. The municipal authorities allowed \$148,000 to be fraudulently taken from their comparatively small store without discovering the loss until nearly four years after the leak began.

The amendments suggested by Governor Cleveland to the Excise bill make substantially no change in the measure. The ambiguity in regard to the repealing clause of the act has been removed. But it remains a bill in the interest of the liquor-sellers, and not for the public good. That is sufficient to explain the haste with which it was rushed through the Assembly. When the Governor undertook to suggest amendments it is a pity that he did not suggest one that would lessen the manifold evils that flow from the lax administra-

tion of the present law. The Democratic Senators have refused to consider the subject of a primary election law and like beneficial measures. But they are at home and eager for work when a bill like that to permit pool-selling on race-tracks comes up. Such a measure was passed yesterday, and also a bill to grab patronage by giving the Governor the power to nominate officers before the terms of incumbents expire. Contract labor in the prisons was again proscribed, and a bill to grab some patronage in the Dock Department of this city was favorably considered. We look in vain, however, for legislation for the benefit of the city or State.

The first of the centennial peace celebrations began at Newburg yesterday. It was commemorative of Washington's order for a cessation of hostilities. Five months hence the centennial of the signing of the treaty of peace will occur. The great day of all will be Evacuation Day, the centennial of which falls passed a bill to make it a holiday, and there ought to be public spirit and patriotism enough in the city to provide a suitable celebration. The World's Fair was designed to commemorate these events, but since that dropped out of sight nothing but a public holiday has been suggested to take its place. It is a fortunate thing for the city that the

improvement of the Harlem River is to be under the control and at the cost of the National Government. Otherwise it would probably be as expensive as the new Croton aque duct. At least the Commissioners who were appointed by the State to appraise the value of the land to be taken seem to regard it as a job of that magnitude. Their bill of costs amounts to \$110,000, of which \$94,000 is for salaries. General W. F. Smith puts in a bill for \$15,000, although a considerable part of the time he was receiving \$8,000 a year as president of the Police Board. Ex-Mayor Grace asks for \$10,000, regardless of the fact that about twothirds of the time he served as Commissioner he was receiving \$10,000 a year as Mayor; and James D. Fish asks for \$10,000 notwithstanding an unadjusted claim for about \$75,000 as receiver of a life insurance company during the same period. These gentlemen were able also to attend to extensive private business enterprises. The other charges are made on the same scale. Public officers should receive reasonable compensation for their services, although there is no difficulty in getting Bridge Trustees and other functionaries to serve without pay. The Democrats at Albany always count that

kind of a day. The Legislature did all it could refugees, but Americans. to add about a million and a half to the burdens of the taxpayers. The bill increasing the pay of the police force and the firemen of New-\$750,000 to this sum; and the Prison Labor bill in the Assembly, \$700,000. The remainder was made up by measures appropriating various amounts ranging from \$10,000 to \$100,000. Some of these minor bills were for worthy objects; but the bulk of the burden was saddled on us for no other reason than to increase the power of the Democratic party himself conspicuous by supporting every job and opposing every good bill. He voted without a murmur for the \$750,000 extra pay for firemen and police. He talked, whenever he got a chance, against the Niagara Falls Park bill, which makes an appropriation of only \$10,000. Mr. Grady said he feared this measure was only the first step toward imposing an unjust financial burden on the State. The way in which this man will strain at a gnat while he takes down a camel at one gulp, ought to commend him to Mr. Barnum as a political curiosity.

THE LATEST REORGANIZATION SCHEME.

UNE correspondent in reference to the reorganization of the Republican party in this city he said: "Any plan of reorganization that may be suggested by fair-minded men will be acmight suggest, however fair, would be looked "come from the outside."

It will be observed that Mr. O'Brien insisted that reorganization must be accomplished from the outside, giving as a sufficient reason for holding this view that "any plan we might suggest "-meaning, of course, by "we" those now in the control of the organization-" would be looked upon with suspicion."

This was tast week. This week a resolution passes the Republican Central Committee providing for the appointment of a committee of fifteen on reorganization. Subsequently a motion prevails to add to the committee John J. O'Brien, of the Central Committee, and Charles S. Spencer and Solon B. Smith, of the Execu-From YEATHER.—Tribunce local observations in the Committee. And in the face of his stern continued, and at the end exclaimed the committee, and in the face of his stern continued by partly cloudy or clear and cooler washer. The preparatery steereday: Highest, 65°; lowest, 51°; average, 67°\$2°.

History repeated itself at Aniwery posterior, and the interest of the lender, Twelve, and the proof dobtor, who only differs from the committee and in the face of his stern continued by a clear and cooler washer. The steered washer. The proposition to creet grain elevators in the city, and thus introduce modern facilities in unlocating grain, caused a riot. The municipal authorities refused to allow the elevators to be boult. The world will not stand still, however, even if Antwerp does.

There seems to be no room for doubt that the Legislature acted hastly in passing the Prove Cent Fare bill. The Railroad Commission-prive Cent for the machine white, and the end exclaimed the committee and the end exclaimed to hone of the most cliques to have designed and the end exclaimed the committee of the lender, Twelve continued by the redeated stores of the lender, Twelve continued by the redeated stores of the lender to the people of the committee become the committee become the committee become the committee become the committee when the committee become the committee when the proposition to creet grain elevators in the city, and thus introduce modern facilities in unlocating grain, caused a riot. The municipal authorities refused to allow the elevators to be rout. The world will not stand still, the proposition of the committee and the interest of the machine which the adaptive of the machine which it is and which can unique the committee the committee in the interest of the eligible and the committee in the p

lights of the Executive Committee are so many parts of the thing that is to be reformed.

Two questions grow out of this scheme looking to reorganization. First, what would be the practical value of a report emanating from a committee controlled by men who, according to Mr. O'Brien, could not suggest any plan for reorganization that would not be "looked upon with suspicion"? Second, even if the committee was fairly made up, what chance would its report, in case it called for a radical departure from machine methods, have with an Executive Committee that is iron-clad for the

THE DYNAMITE REVELATIONS.

An informer has readily been found amon; the dynamite conspirators. This is Norman, who called himself Ormund when he was arrested in London, but whose real name is Lynch. He now testifies in Bow Street that in October last he became a member of a secret society formed in New-York for the purpose of freeing Ireland by force. This society as he describes it bears a close resemblance to the Invincibles, or Assassination Club, with which Farrell, Kayanagh and Carey were connected in Dublin. The members were not known by name but by number, and special work was assigned to them, each being told what he would have to do, but being left in ignorance as to the details intrusted to other subordinates and the general purposes of the leaders. There were other associated clubs, and the managers were known as district members-another point of resemblance to the Invincibles. Lynch was ordered to report to Dr. Thomas Gallagher at Greenpoint and was supplied by him with \$150 to pay his travelling expenses to London. A fortnight afterward he met Gallagher in England, was sent to Whitehead's factory in Birmingham, and on returning to London with nitro-glycerine in rubber bags was arrested by the police. Gallagher and Whitehead were the only prisoners in the dock whom he had ever seen, but he had inferred from their talk that great destruction of property was to be wrought and that Rossa was in the scheme, being referred to familiarly to as "the old man." Like Farrell, the first informer, who revealed the secrets of the Invincibles, Lynch had only a subordinate part in the conspiracy, and was on Monday, November 26. The Assembly has never admitted into the inner circle. For a broader knowledge of the operations of these American dynamite societies the English authorities will have to look elsewhere. Probably either Gallagher or Whitehead would be willing to enact the part of James Carey in a new series of revelations. To plot and to betray seem to be cognate instincts of the Irish patriot" of this new dispensation.

This is an informer's tale, and is tainted with suspicion on that account, but there is reason to believe that it is true in all its details. Gallagher's identity and residence were disclosed by such men as Devoy and Breslin as soon as the arrests were made in London and Birmingham, and the swarm of dynamite braggarts with which this city is infested betokened its consciousness of its own powers of mischief and capacity for wickedness in a buzz of exultation. The leaders were ready a fortnight ago to boast of their intimacy with Gallagher and his trained assistants in the science of dynamite. They are more reticent now, even Rossa being stripped of his bravado and willing for once to have somebody else have the glory of the campaign. For the informer, besides referring vaguely to him as the central figure of the plot, has explicitly described the headquarters of the society in the Bowery; and it has already been ascertained that the hall has been a meeting place for several Irish societies, including one organization which took extraordinary pains to deliberate in secret. This is evidence which serves not only to corroborate the informer's testimony, but to establish the responsibility for the recent diabolical plots against property and life in England. These plots were formed day wasted, whose low-descending sun sees at | in New-York; the money was raised here; the their hand no job done in the interest of Pat- agents were selected and sent out to do their work of destruction, and they were not Irish

These are facts which the United States Gov ernment will have to face. The prisoners in the Bow Street dock, whether Americans by York passed by the Senate contributed birth or adopted citizens or political refugees. will be dealt with and punished under the Eng lish statutes. With their fate this Government has no concern. But can American officials shirk the obligation to suppress these dynamite associations which have been plotting the destruction of English cities? If there be no law under which such offences can be punished, is it not time that measures should be taken either in this city. Senator Grady, as usual, made by the local, State or National authorities, by which the responsibility for crimes of such magnitude can be in some measure determined and regulated? Is not the time approaching when the Governments of Christendom will be forced for mutual protection to discriminate between political offences and dynamite crime ?

CARTER HARRISON'S CANDOR.

The more the minor particulars and incidents of the Chicago Iroquois Club dinner become known the funnier the whole affair becomes, The entertainment continued to so late an hour that the newspapers of the following morning did not contain either full or accurate reports Mr. John J. O'Brien was in Albany a few days of the proceedings, so that the public lost, in ago, and in the course of some remarks to a TRIB- the tame accounts in which speeches were copied from the speakers' manuscripts instead of being taken down from their mouths, the special and peculiar aroma of the feast. The veritas in vino of two in the morning, the thoughtcepted by the leaders of the associations. And less incaution of impatient orators who had the reorganization may be made by these been kept waiting, the limp indiscretion of the men. Some people say to me: 'Why don't earliest morning hours when tobacco reigns, you yourself ofter some plan of reorganiza- the stronger drinks go round and the revellers tion? To that I reply that any plan we are just on the dip beyond the crest of the wave; all these things were wanting to the upon with suspicion. The suggestion must next morning's report. The reader of the morning paper learned only that there had been a meeting of the Iroquois Club and that it had been attended by several eminent persons of the Democratic persuasion who had made dignified and proper speeches. If he read the speeches, which there are large odds he did not, he doubtless discovered that the speakers were all in favor of free trade as the only genuine Democratic doctrine, and thereon deliberately made up his mind that if there was no more sparkle in the wine than there was in the speeches it was certainly no place for a lover of good tipple. He might have read all the speeches and atl the letters of regret from invited guests without having anything but his patience disturbed, and at the end exclaimed

rose in his check, and all gorged. It was the hour of serenity and satisfaction. The Iroquois Club was at that moment the embodiment of fulness and content. They had had a good dinner with plenty to eat and to drink and several lions on toast, and had lived through all the speeches. Everything had been entirely harmonious. And although it was not denied by any one that the Democratic party, in whose honor they were filling themselves up with good wine and bad logic, was defeated in the last Presidential election by the tariff-for-revenue-only plank in the platform, there had been a general consent to the proposition that nothing but a hair of the same dog would cure the bite. So much at least was settled, that the party at its next National Convention must denounce protection as robbery and avow openly and squarely its belief in free trade. This being understood, and the visiting statesmen having delivered their orations, the Club leaned back and began to enjoy itself.

Deluded Iroquois! Sitting there all the time was Carter Harrison loaded. Carter Harrison plumb full. Carter Harrison with great chunks of dynamite in him. Carter Harrison with trnth frappé fairly leaking out of the corners of his mouth and trickling down his shirt front. Carter Harrison indignant and disgusted. He had listened with impatience to all the platitudes and self-complacencies of the evening, and his opportunity having now arrived he proceeded to explode the whole business. He gave them in a few words the key to the whole Democratic situation. It was not in his view a question of principle at all. He was a free trader himself, believed protection to be robbery and all that sort of thing with the rest of them. But as for saying so in the platform, nothing could be more ridiculous. That had been tried once and failed. A majority of the voters wanted pretection, and whatever might be the belief of the Democratic party, or whatever the true economic doctrine, the party wanted votes first of all. In brief, Carter Harrison announced for the first time the fundamental doctrine of his party: "Never mind " what you think or believe; get the votes, get power, get the offices." Said Carter Harrison in effect: "We believe in free trade, and the people don't. But we want the offices more than we believe in free trade, and to get them " we must pretend to be in favor of protection, " or at least in incidental protection." Seldom does a Democratic assemblage, even at two o'clock in the morning, listen to such frank discourse. Carter Harrison is right. The Democratic party, if it would succeed in the next election, must deceive the people as to its real purposes. That is its only way. And that is what it undoubtedly will do or try to do when the time comes.

But all the Iroquois Club and the visiting statesmen said when his burst of candor was over: "Carter Harrison is a blanked fool." Well, perhaps he is, from the Iroquois point of view. We suppose any man is who in the language of that class of people "gives the whole thing away."

COST OF LIGHTING THE CITY.

The iniquity of the Board of Aldermen in voting away valuable franchises without securing any return to the city was freshly illustrated yesterday. The Gas Commission awarded the contracts for lighting the city for the year beginning May 1. Although all the companies that were awarded contracts have been given valuable street franchises the city does not profit even to the extent of securing competition for lighting the public lamps. The ten companies have divided the city into ten districts, and each one bids for its particular district alone. In this way the city is wholly at the mercy of the companies. There is the less reason for this because the city owns its lamps and mains, and all the gas companies have to do is to make connections with the sup-Although the quality of the light furnished

differs, as does its cost, that seems not to enter into the consideration of the gas companies when making bids. The New-York Gas Company, which furnishes water gas of an illuminating power of twenty candles, charges the city \$17 50 for each lamp. The Manhattan, with coal gas of sixteen candles power, charges the same price, as does also the Matuat with its naphtha gas. The city is now paying \$17 50 per lamp where three years ago it was paying only \$12. It certainly costs no more to manufacture gas now than it cost then. Since 1880 there has been an average advance of nearly \$3 per lamp for lighting that part of the city below the Harlem River, while in the thickly populated part the advance has been \$5 50 per lamp. It would be difficult to find any defence for this changed condition of affairs. New-York now expends \$584,184 a year for the public lamps. secures no benefit from the valuable franchises which the gas companies own, though they have the privilege of tearing up the streets at their pleasure.

No advantage has yet accrued to the taxpayers from the introduction of the electric light, except what comes from having brilliantly illuminated streets. The space allotted to one electric light now was formerly occupied by six lamps. The six gas lights cost \$105, while the one electric light now costs \$255.

It is time that something was done for the protection of that class of our citizens who are obliged to raise money by pawning their personal property This is the only country where a taint of disgrace rests on the unfortunate wretch whose necessities drive him under the sign of the three balls. He is not necessarily criminal nor degraded, and there is no reason way the law should refuse to him the protection which it grants to all other debtors. A wealthy man in a temporary strait borrows money and gives as security real estate, or the indersement of a friend. The law limits to a just sum the amount of interest which the creditor can demand and delays to a merciful time the period when his house can be sold or his friend be summoned to pay the debt. The poor man or woman, on the other hand, who wants to borrow a few dollars and has no security but his coat or the blanket which covers his bed at night, is legally charged in different States from 4 to 6 per cent a month interest for the money loaned, and the security offered is not valued at its real worth, but, as a rule, 70 per cent below it, at which rate it is sold peremptorily in six months after it is pledged. In France the whole system of loans on deposits is in the charge of the Government. A fair rate of interest is charged by it and the sale of the deposits is made on comparatively just terms, yet even with these restrictions the revenue accruing from these establishments is enormous. There is no reason why every legal favor here should be given to the pawn-

then, for the city to dispose of this valuable piece of water-front property and derive some revenue from it?

According to Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, "Jefferson more than any man of his day foresaw the manifest destiny of his country." If Jefferson was equally successful in his prevision of the manifest destiny of his party, he must have spent many a long and weary night blushing to the roots of his hair with mortification and indignation.

During the late session of the New-Jersey Legislature the House of Assembly created five committees with roving commissions to investigate things in general. These bodies had hardly begun to mobilize for the summer campaign among the resorts on the mountains and the coast when it was discovered that no connection had been established between their commissary department and the State Treasury. The committee which was to enlighten the world on the subject of convict labor held one ardnous session and presented its hotel bill to the Controller. The committee was advised that under the general law the bill needed the Gov ernor's indorsement before it could be entertained. The Governor found legal provision for paying a secretary, witnesses and some other expenses, but no warrant for furnishing errant Assemblymen with dinners and cigars. The investigators are at liberty now to support themselves, but it is probable that some of these patriotic bands will demobilize at an early day. The people of New-Jersey are plainly of the opinion that no harm will come to that State from the Governor's decision, and the matter affords them more amusement than it does the committeemen.

A train was wrecked at Danville, Vt., on Wednesday by a cow. A still more singular accident accurred in Chicago last week. The Iroquois special express was wrecked by an "ass."

There are only three Democrats in the country that have any idea of what they mean when they accuse the Republican party of "cen-tral-i-za-tion." Two of these Democrats are dead, and the other one is permanently out of his weak head.

McDonald, of Indiana, for free trade; Voorhees of Indiana, for protection: both yearning for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Gentlemen. you cannot do better than to pair off-especial-Iv McDonaid.

Do the plans for the Bridge include a covering for the promenade? Unless a roof or an awning of some kind is provided, the walk from New-York to Brooklyn on a sunny afternoon in July will be far from pleasant, and will not be likely to tempt the pedestrian to repeat the undertaking. In stormy weather the passage would be equally disagreeable, if not more so. If provision has not been made al ready for some protection from heat and rain, this is an omission that the Board of Trustees should look after speedily.

PERSONAL.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has purchased mother iron mill, the Lochiel, at a cost of \$100,000. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, an eloquent temperance advocate, has recently been dangerously ill, but is now rapidly regaining her nomal health. She is in Philadelphia, the guest of Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith.

Among the spectators at the great fifty-mile horse-race at Los Angeles, Cal., on Thursday of last week, were Mr. Charles A. Dana and ex-Lientenant-Governor Dorsheimer, of this city, and ex-Senator David Davis, of Illinois.

A caller recently found Oscar Wilde in Paris lounging luxuriously in an arm chair, attired in a green velvet jacket, salmon-colored neck-cloth, burnt-sienna knee-breeches and red stockings. At the back of his head was a tiger-skin, and strewn about in studied disorder were a score of yellow-

According to the Berlin correspondent of the Paris Soleil, Bismarck suffers principally from the gout. The other ills of which he complains are accessory to this; and there seems little hope of his obtaining any relief so long as he gratifies to the fullest extent his large appetite, which seems to increase rather than diminish with years. Dr. Struck and other physicians have pointed out to him the necessity of moderation in his diet; but though he does not go to the length of turning them out of the house, as Frederick the Great did under similar circumstances, he pays no regard to their advice, but continues to drink largely of wine and beer, and to eat what he likes and as much as he likes. The stories circulated about his weak nerves are regarded as a joke. "When," said one of the Prince's friends lately, "the Colossus dies one of these days, it will be of a colossal indigastion." In was much affected by the news of Prince Gortschakoff's death. affected by the news of Frince Cortschakoff's death.

"Beaconsield and Gortschakoff," he remarked to
those around him—"the coly men whom I could
becomingly recognize as antagonists—both disappeared! Friends, my turn is coming!"

The Washington correspondent of The Boston Traveller relates the following story of Colonel George H. Butler, formerly United States Consul-General in Egypt, and now wagon-master in the army. After his return from Egypt he loafed around Washington until, through President Hayes, he received an appointment as one of the chief special inspectors of the Post Office Department. and was assigned to duty in Dakots. He left his post in good spirits, and kept a liberal supple of the same close by him on his journey. On th second day of the trip Colonel Butler met a party of convivial friends in the train, and the orgie reached such a height that at midnight he swore that every man in the car should get up and take a drink with him. Those who would not comply were summarily pulled out or their berths, and among them was a clerical-looking gentleman, who denounced the entire proceeding in a manner denoting that he was deeply offended. He inquired of Colonel Butler who he was, and the latter, being in an extremely "mellow" state, told him that his name was George H. Butler, and furthermore that he was a special inspector of the Post Office Department, bound for his post of duty. The clerical looking gentleman, who evidently did not relish being pulsed out of his sleeping berth by the heels at midnight, while the train was travelling at the rate of forty miles an hour, proved to be Bishod Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A the first station he telegraphed President Hayes unt of the affair, and before Butler destination an order overtook him to Washington, at once, dismissed from the

CHICAGO, April 19,-Baron Von Puttkamer, the new German Vice-Cousul, arrived in this city toay and formally assumed the duties of his office,

Washington, April 19 .- Secretary Folger re turned to this city from New-York last night and was at the Treasury Department to-day. His health continues good. He has not yet resumed the routine duties of his office, and Assistant-Secretary French continues to act as Secretary.

Boston, April 19.—General Joshua L. Chamberlain to-day successfully passed through a delicate surgical operation upon a wound received during the war. The operation was performed by Dr Joseph H. Warren, who was assisted by two physicians of Boston. Amesthetics were administed. At eight o'clock to-night General Chamberlain had railied from the effects of the operation and the ether, and Dr. Warren reports that all indications point to his speedy recovery.

GENERAL NOTES.

An international congress of societies and ndividuals interested in the protection of children will be opened in Paris on June 15.

a horse, whereas it was not disputed that the animal was a mare. Judge White declared the point well tal dismissed the case, adding apropos of the fact that the trouble began in a trade, that "in trading horses it is better, when you are bitten, to say nothing about it, as one or the other is sure to be cheated." The judge has apparently "been there" himself.

An oath was administered in accordance with the form prescribed in Austria to a former citizen of that country in the United States District Court in Pittsburg the other day, in order to make valid a deposition about to be sent to Vienna. The character of the outh, its importance and sanctity, and the civil and elerical penalty for perjury were stated to the deponent and he was asked if he could take such an oath conscientiously. He then took his place before a crucifix and two lighted wax tapers, and holding up his right hand and raising his thumb, foreinger and middle finger repeated the pre-scribed formula.

Cyprus is threatened with another plague of ocusts. At last accounts the eggs were hatching with alarming rapidity and every trap and appliance adapted to their extermination were being dispatched in hot haste from all parts of the island to the neighborhood of Larnaca, where the plague began. Precautions are also Larinaca, where the plaguar began. Precautions are also being taken to prevent the recurrence of a dangerous nuisance which has followed previous campaigna against the locusts. Last year the insecta as fast as they were destroyed, were buried in shallow pits from which a horn'd stench subsequently arose and pervaded all the region between Larinaca and Famagousta.

A ludicrous excitement diversified the moist routine of a Norristown bar-room last Monday. W. A. Lerow, agent for the Rend Rock Powder Company, who was killed by a premature explosion a few weeks ago, had left in charge of the barkeeper a small but heavy box, which an officer of the company ordered to be sent to him. The weight and appearances of the box and the to him. The weight and appearances of the box and the occupation of its late owner suggested danger, and the negro who was employed to carry it to the street was instructed to be cautious, while several nervous individuals stood around offering advice. The cerrier had almost reached the door when his hand slipped and the box fell to the floor. Instantly there was a sharp explosion. The barkeeper dropped down behind the bar, his enstoners fled screaming to the street, and the darkey, paralyzed with terror, sank to the floor and and lay motiouless. The box had fallen upon the head of a parlormatch.

On September 16, 1775, The Virginia Gazette, published at Williamsburg, Va., contained the follow-ing curious announcement of an important social event: FAIRFIELD, August 29.-Last evening was married at the seat of Thaddeus Burr. esq., by the Rev. M. Elliott, the Hon. John Hancock, esq., President of the Conti neutal Congress, to Miss Dorothy Quincy, daughter of Edmund Quincy, esq., of Boston. Florus informs us that 'in the Second Punic War, when Hannibal besieged Rome and was very near making himself master of it, a Rome and was very near making himself master of it, a field upon which part of his army lay was offered for sale, and was immediately purchased by a Roman, in a strong assurance that the Roman valor and courage would soon raise the siege.' Equal to the conduct of that illustrious citizen was the marriage of the Hon. John Hancock, esq., who, with his antiable lady, has paid as great a compliment to American valor, and discovered equal parriotism by marrying now while all the colonies are as much convulsed as Rome when Hannibal was at her sates."

POLITICAL NEWS.

A majority of the Democratic papers make no mention of Carter Harrison's speech at the Iroquois banquet in Chicago. Evidently they have not heard of yet. The few that do refer to it take it up tenderly and touch it with care. They travel all around the speech and some of them try to prove that after all it is good Democratic doctrine. They argue that the Demo-crats don't propose to mage any violent changes in the tariff, but will let the country down easy—so easy in fact that the workingman won't perceive that his wages are diminishing. But their stock of logic will give out if they have a few more such speeches as Harrison's to

The Republicans in Maryland are showing a commendable activity. They believe there is a good enough prospect of their carrying the State to warrant them in bringing forward candidates for the United tates Senatorship which the next Legislature will fill. What the party needs there is organization and a little ourage. It carried two of the Congressional districts courage. It carried two of the Congressional districts last fall and would have carried two more had the Republicans thought it worth while to come out and vote. The Democratic quarrel shows no sign of diminishing, the beases of the different factions refusing to surrender. The Republicans, however, must u. derstand that reliance upon dissensions in the enemies' camp rarely brings victory, and that nothing but work and thorough organization will tell on election day.

Wisconsin thinks that the time has come for it to speak up and claim the Presidential nomination for that State. Ex-Governor Fairchild is the cardidate put forward for the honor, and Congressman Guenther is his chief toomer. He gives many reasons why Mr. Fairchild would make a popular nominee, among which are this long public services, his clean record and the enthusiasm he would excite with the soldier element. Mr. Fairchild has a clear field before him, the Republican Presidential ring having few or no occupants. But if he expects to draw a crowd at the present time he will certainly be disappointed. The people are in too well satisfied a mood to get excited just yet.

The most decided movement toward getting np a Tilden boom is made in Mississippi. A correspond-ent of The Jackson Ledger writes from Philadelphia that he has been visiting the newspapers in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohic, Illinois, Nebraska Missouri, Kansas, Louisiana and Texas, and he finds kee. The stories re regarded as a Prince's friends resea cays, it will re was much schakoft's death.

Le remarked to be remarked to public sentiment in 1876.

Mr. Carlisle's friends begin to perceive evidently that he is not making the necessary headway in his canvass for the Speakership. They seem to have imagined that it was only necessary to place him in the field to attract sufficient strength to elect him. But while they have been calarxing upon his qualifications Mr. Randall has been bargaining and forming coalitions. The Carlisic faction has just waked up to this fact and his newspaper organs are beginning to yell instill for his supporters to look out sharply and trade off the clerksnip and the other offices of the House for votes. In any event, let them be sure and remember Fitzhugh and not stumble over another doorkeeper from Texas.

Senator Bayard while in Chicago to attend the Iroquots banquet was asked for his opinion of New-York politics by The Times of that city. He gave it Yankee-fashion by reciting the story of Mr. Filden's determination to stand by Lucius Robinson for Governor in 1879, thus putting the Kelly faction at disaffed tion with the party, enabling the latter to control 80,000 votes and give the State to the Republicans. "Clarkson N. Potter would have run for Governor," continued Sen-N. Potter would have near in for Governor, continued safer Bayard, "he would have been supported by Kelly. Mr. Potter was the friend of Mr. Tilden, and he was a man whose antecedents, whose family connections were well known to the Nation; but Mr. Robinson was the apple of Mr. Tilden's eye and Mr. Potter was put back, and the State if not the country lost to the Democratic party because a faction fight in New-York within the party must be settled. "Mr. Bayard's anti-Tilden sentiments are evidently still of a robust character.

PUBLIC OPINION.

SPEAKING DISRESPECTFULLY OF WATTERSON,

SPEAKING DISRESPECTFULLY OF WATTERSON, Prom The Macon Telegraph and Messenger (Dem.)
It is pleasant to remember that Mr. Watterson is but a very small portion of the Democratic party, and that he has but a limited following in his effort to commit the organization to the nonsensical and untenable doctrine of free trade. If the Democratic party proposes to drive out some of its best material and to turn over its leadership to the members and advocates of the waiskey ring, it can suffer but one more defeat, and that will compass its destruction.

DEMORALIZED CONDITION OF THE IROQUOIS From The Cincinnati Con imercial-Gazette (Rep.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette (Rep.)
The Chicago newspapers represent the state
of mind among the Iroquois big heads since the banques
as something desperate. They sit with their war paint
on, sullen and savare, and ready to tomahawk any one
who ventures an aliasion to the event of the evening.
And the situation is a desperate one. To declare war
upon Harrison will never de; he is robust and has a
faculty and passion for rough fighting himself, and the
chances are the big Indians would suffer most in a rencourte. So the sachems sit sullen and sheat and refuse
to be comforted, and their enemies rejoice and dance the
spring grass dance and make merry withal over their
discountiure.

MURCH ON GRANITE AND GREENBACKS.

From The Philadelphia Record (Ind.)

Ex-Congressman Murch, of Maine, is out of a job, the people of Maine last fail having decided that they had no further use for him. But he is still possessed with the notion that what he doesn't know about granite and greenbacks is not worth the knowing. He thinks the Government is not getting granite enough for its greenbacks, and a committee has been appointed to disabuse his mind. If Mr. Murch succeeds in showing that the Government has been defrauded in its granite contracts he will be deserving of praise; but the brain that harbors the flat money delusion is liable to other vagaries and contrips. We have every confidence that Supervising Architect Hill will be able to vindicate himself. MURCH ON GRANITE AND GREENBACKS.